

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, to wit, moldy, musty, and rotten olives, and was unfit for human food.

Thereafter, on or about October 19, 1920, the case having come on for disposition and no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8778. Misbranding of Chase's nerve pills. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages, 9½ Dozen Packages, and 8½ Dozen Packages of Chase's Nerve Pills. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (E. & D. Nos. 13249, 13250, 13251 I. S. Nos. 5885-t, 5884-t, 5883-t. S. Nos. E-2484, E-2485, E-2486.)

On August 12, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen packages, 9½ dozen packages, and 8½ dozen packages of Chase's nerve pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., consigned by the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 15, May 3 and 12, and June 25, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills were composed essentially of aloes, ferrous carbonate, manganese, arsenic, and strychnine.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, regarding the therapeutic or curative effects thereof, appearing on its label and in the circular accompanying it, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a remedy for nervous prostration, nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, irregular heart action, dizziness and fainting, sleeplessness, to create new brain and nerve tissue and make it next to impossible for the following diseases and symptoms of diseases to set in, nervous prostration, exhaustion, depression, lack of energy, ambition, and nerve force, paralysis and locomotor [ataxia], diseased blood, female troubles, leucorrhea, whites, painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation, tardy development of girls, sexual debility, loss of vital forces, premature decay, heart affections, neuralgia, rheumatism, grip, and all diseases of the brain and nerves, and various other diseases mentioned in the circular, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 5, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8779. Misbranding of Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy Cotton Root Pennyroyal and Apiole Tablets. U. S. v. 21 Packages of Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy Cotton Root Pennyroyal and Apiole Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (E. & D. No. 13278. I. S. No. 5122-t. S. No. E-2675.)

On September 2, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 21 packages of Pierce's Empress Brand Tansy

Cotton Root-Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets, consigned about June 1, 1920, by Robert J. Pierce, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, pennyroyal, and plant extractives.

It was alleged in the libel of information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, "Tansy Cotton Root Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets A safe emmenagogue. Always reliable and effective. The best known remedy for the suppression of the menstrual function. Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets * * * The Celebrated Female Regulator * * * Delayed Menstruations When the suppression is of long standing * * *, take one * * * until four days before the time when the menses should appear * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, active treatment should begin. Take one * * * three times daily * * * follow * * * instructions * * * until the desired result is obtained * * * Irregularities. Where the menses are not regular * * * are invaluable. Take * * * before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow," in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 12, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8780. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 400 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12864. I. S. No. 9704-r. S. No. C-1953.)

On June 11, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Norfolk, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 24, 1919, by Highland [Houghland] Bros. Canning Co., Underwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On July 13, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8781. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. * * * v. 184 Cases of Cocktail Brand Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12869. I. S. No. 14667-r. S. No. E-2342.)

On June 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 184 cases of Cocktail Brand shrimp, remaining unsold in the